Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1788.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Boston,

THE SLOOP

HERALD,

ELIJAH BOWEN, Master,

A fine sailing vessel and will take freight low, apply to the Master on board at Chesnut-street Wharf, or

Joseph Anthony & Co.

june 1. d1w

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

RICHMOND,

JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27½ feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.——For terms, apply to

Mordecai Lewis.

may 30 §2w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §

For Cape Francois,

THE SHIP

NORTH AMERICA,

—— BARNES, *Master,*

TO sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage apply to

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimestone, Red Crust Cheese, Tumblers, Ticklenburghs, Hessens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

may 25 eod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,

A good new vessel, sails well—Lying at Clifford's Wharf, will sail about the tenth o next month, a considerable part of her Cargo bein engaged.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first fall vessels to this port.

may 29 dtf

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkably fast sailing BRIG

PENNSYLVANIA,

JEREMIAH YATEM, master,

She will sail in ten days—for freght or passage, apply to *JAMES YARD.*

Walnut-street Wharf.

may 23 d1ot

For Sale, or Charter,

THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Master,* LYING at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front street, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons dry white lead
5 Tons of shot
13 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
10 Tons whiting

☞ The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Chartered before Wednesday next, will take freight for London.

may 19 §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

TO BE LET,

And Possession given Immediately.

THAT well known stand called, Small's tavern, sign of the Black-horse at the east end of Bedford. This stand is attended with many advantages; there are two houses, the one stone and the other frame adjoining each other, well finished and upon a very convenient plan; the stabling new and large and a pump at the door—besides, there are but two taverns in the town. The terms and time of leasing will be made known by application to

Dr. John Anderson,

of the town of Bedford

may 11. 12m6w

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Cases.

ALSO,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.

114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and 50 Hogsheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

june 2 dtf

Now Landing,

At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about

65,000 lbs. Coffee,

In Hogsheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 89, South Third Street

june 1 §6t

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

PURSUANT to the 6th section of the act of Assembly, authorizing the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate the company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called, for the purposes mentioned in that section (which is hereafter published for information) on *FRIDAY* next, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the State House. As this meeting is very important to the interests of the company, a punctual and general attendance of the Stockholders is earnestly requested.

By order of the Directors.

RICHARD PETERS, President.

Section 6th, *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said President and Directors, on their being chosen, in the first instance shall call a meeting of the Stockholders, and that meeting may appoint five of their number to examin and report the most eligible place or places for building the bridge, and to treat with any body or bodies, politic or corporate, or individuals, for the purchase of their respective rights, or any of them, to the place or places deemed eligible; and when the said place or places, and terms on which it or they can be purchased, are so reported, the said Stockholders for a majority of those met, may fix on the place and terms; or the said Stockholders, or a majority of them, may at any time agree to leave the determination, both on place and terms, to the President and Directors.

june 2. 1798. d6t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 Chests of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Bohea, just arrived in the Ships Sampson and Ontario; several complete sets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of superior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madras Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, consisting of Lutestrings, Sarsnets, Persians, &c. &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*

5000 boxes of Pate Grasse Cheese

in excellent order for exportation, just received by the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.

T. B. Freeman,

No. 39 South Front-street, or at his counting house, No. 40, South Water-street.

may 30. ms6t

A Country Seat to Let.

NEAR the Frankford road, about four and a half miles from Philadelphia—the situation remarkably pleasant and healthy. Immediate possession may be had——Apply at No. 144 South Second Street.

may 4 3tawtf

TO BE SOLD, LET,

Or exchanged for property in the city of Philadelphia.

A Valuable Two Story Stone House, and lot or piece of ground, in Potts Town, in the county of Montgomery. The house is in good repair, and the lot made into a useful garden; there are a number of good fruit trees therein, the situation is high and healthy and one of the best for any kind of business in the town, possession will be given immediately—for terms apply to

William Nichols

No. 117, Race street.

may 29 *§

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 *d6w

On THURSDAY next,

The 7th of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning, WILL BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling House of Susannah M'Dowell, at the corner of Penn and Pine streets,

A VARIETY OF

Houshold & Kitchen Furniture,

Among which are, a quantity of Feather Beds and Bedding, silver Spoons, Wearing Apparel, and a quantity of Tavern Utensils, &c. &c.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auctioneers.*

may 31. *eo3t

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Susanah McDowel, widow, deceased are requested to make immediate payment and all those who have any demands against said estate, to present their accounts duly attested to Patrick Lineham.

Reverend Leonard Neal, } *executors.*
Patrick Lineham, }

may 31 *eod3t

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W&P one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
4 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[D]
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks dt15J

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28. dts5th Je.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN NIXON & Co.

A few hhds of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Willings and Francis' wharf next Monday, the 21st instant.

may 16. d5t eotf

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's table, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 8. mth6m

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
22nd May, 1798.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAILS.

The Eastern Mail

Will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays } at 12 o'clock noon, and

Arrive at *Philadelphia* on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays & Mondays } at 8 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for *New-Haven* and *Boston* will be closed every day, (Sunday excepted) at twelve o'clock (noon).

N. B. The Mail for the Post-towns on the main line east of *New-York*, as far as *Boston*, will be closed every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the Eastern mail, and return with the same every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The Southern Mail.

Will be closed on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays } at ½ past 7 o'clock A. M.

Arrive at *Philadelphia* Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays } at ½ past 9 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for all offices on the Main Line between this and Alexandria, will be closed every day, (Sunday excepted) at half past 7 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for Winchester, Virginia, will be closed every Thursday, at half past 7, A. M. and Fridays, half an hour before sunset.

N. B. The mail for the post-towns on the main line through *North-Carolina, South-Carolina* and *Georgia* as far as *Savannah*, will be closed with the Southern mails from 1st May to 1st November, every Wednesday and Friday, & from 1st November to 1st May, on Mondays and Fridays. The mails for all the other post-towns in *North-Carolina, South-Carolina* and *Georgia*, every Friday, at half past seven o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday with the Southern mail, and arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the same.

The Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell's Bridge, Duck-Creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dags-borough, Delaware; *Trap and Snowhill*, Maryland; *Horn-Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H.* Virginia,

Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Dowingstown and Lancaster, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, at eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Columbia, York-Town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburg, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; *and the post-towns in Kentucky and Tennessee*,

Will be closed every Friday, at half an hour before sunset, and arrive at *Philadelphia* every Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Potts-town, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Tuesday and Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Mail for Carlisle,

Will be closed every Tuesday, with the mail for *Harrisburg*.

The Mail for Miller's-Town, (Mifflin county) Mifflin Town, Lewistown, Huntington, Alexandria, Centre Furnace, Belle font, Milesburg Aaronsburg and Mifflinsburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed on Tuesday the 29th of May, at sunset, and afterwards, every second Tuesday.

The Mail for Sunbury, Northumberland and Lewisburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday at 10 o'clock; A. M.

The Mail for Plumstead, Bethlehem, Easton and Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania; *Pitt's-Town, Johnsonburg, Sparta, Newton and Hamburg*, New Jersey; *Goshen, Ward's-bridge, Newburgh and Kingston*, New-York,

Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Woodbury, Saweedsborough, Woodstown, Salem and Bridgetown, W N Jersey,

Will be closed every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M, and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Alsion and Tuckerton, N. Jersey,

Will be closed every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and arrive at *Philadelphia*, every Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

☞ In this advertisement I have marked the times at which letters must *be left at the office* to *ensure* their going in the Mail of the day, *as all letters are to be marked—accounts of them entered in a book, and transcripts of those accounts made out to send to the respective post-masters.*

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the merchants and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters; distinguishing the *States*, and where it would otherwise be doubtful, the *Counties*, in which those places are situated—and when letters are not for a post town, the nearest post-town to the place ought to be mentioned. *ROBERT PATTON, post-master.*

may 30 eod4t

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

21w3m

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. SITGREAVES believed that much time would not be necessary to shew that the arguments of his colleague are not only fallacious, when separately considered, but that they are at war with each other. At one time he raises constitutional doubts, and justifies them on the presumption that these volunteer corps are to be considered as *militia*; and in another part of his argument he considers them as dangerous, because they will form a *standing army*, and a standing army of the worst kind. Thus, changing his principles to suit his purpose, he finds it equally easy to prove them one thing, or the other, or both, or neither. To arguments, such as these, it is sufficient to answer, that, if the volunteers are militia, the considerations of danger and inexpedience do not apply to them; and if they are a standing army, the constitutional doubt must be at an end.

It was in this way that the arguments of his colleague were in opposition to each other; taken separately, it could be demonstrated that they are as fallacious, as they are contradictory.—He had first told the committee that the object of this bill, which is to enable the government to avail itself of the general enthusiasm, and to bring into the service of the country its young and active citizens, might as well be attained by accepting the service of the volunteer companies, who under the existing militia laws are already armed, and clothed, and equipped, and are attached to the established regiments of militia. Yet he had himself, in other parts of his speech, when he had a different point to prove, pointed out very essential features of distinction between these and the volunteer corps contemplated by the present bill. In the first place, the President is not authorized either by the general militia law or by the act of last session for putting 80,000 in requisition, to require or to accept the actual service of any body of militia for a longer term than three months on one tour: whereas the volunteer corps, whom the President would be authorized to accept, might be called upon to do military duty, at any time within two years from their tender of service, and for any term not exceeding three years—Again, the power of the President to call out the militia is restricted to the cases of insurrection, of actual invasion, or imminent danger of invasion; whereas he would, by this bill, be empowered to call the volunteers into actual service, whenever "in his opinion the public interest shall require"—Thus, in two very important and essential points, will these volunteer corps differ from the ordinary militia; and of course it is obvious that the objects of this bill cannot be attained by the existing militia laws.

It remained, therefore, only to enquire whether the gentleman's arguments as to the expediency of the measure were any better founded. Mr. S. understood the objection, on this score, to be that the proposed bill will bring together a corps of rich men, who shall constitute a military association to be placed at the disposal of the President of the United States; and a body thus constructed his colleague stiles a standing army of the worst kind. The two parts of the objection are that it will be a military association of the *rich*, and that this association *will be at the disposal of the President*. On the first point, the ability of the persons who shall compose the volunteer corps, to arm, clothe, and equip themselves at their own expence, is considered as an evidence of wealth; and the possession of wealth is insidiously represented as an evidence of hostility to the liberties of the people: a military association is denounced as dangerous to the constitution and laws, because it shall be composed of men possessing that property which is the strongest and dearest bond of their connection with the community, the firmest pledge of their attachment to the happiness and prosperity of the country; that property, the complete protection and enjoyment of which can only be secured by a free constitution, and by wise and good laws administered with justice and impartiality—Yet such a body of citizens, collected for the defence of the country against foreign enemies, in a season of danger, under the constituted authorities of the nation, is branded by his colleague with the odious epithet of a standing army—a standing army of the worst kind.—Mr. S. could confidently appeal to the judgment, as well as the feelings of the committee, to pronounce on arguments such as these, and however well they be calculated to inflame a mob, he was well assured they could produce no effect where they were now used. Shall it be said, because a citizen is able to arm, and clothe, and equip himself for military service, that he is dangerous and inimical to liberty? His colleague did not appear to be aware how many of our citizens this denunciation would include. He did not recollect that it would apply with as much force, to all the uniformed militia companies, from one end of the continent to the other, as to the volunteers designed by this bill; that it would embrace those very militia companies, whose services he himself had recommended to accept, and who have been associated under the existing militia laws; that in fact it would include the whole body of the militia of the union, whose duty it is by law to provide their own accoutrements.—His colleague had indeed intimated a distinction by an expression calculated to give an idea that the volunteers are to be made up of *merchants and lawyers*. This insinuation, used merely *ad captandum*, is known by every body not to be founded in fact; the volunteer companies, established by law, and attached to every regiment of militia in the United States, are known to be composed, with very few exceptions, of the substantial yeomanry of the country, of citizens who will not be pleased to hear that, because they have been able and have had spirit enough to uniform and equip themselves, they are therefore enemies to the liberties of their country:—In fact, it would not be easy to conjecture any justifiable motive for the insinuation of his colleague on the subject of the merchants and lawyers: was it designed to intimate that none but merchants and lawyers have the means and the spirit to tender their services to the country in the hour of danger? The other classes of citizens will not be flattered by such an insinuation. Was it designed to impress a belief that the commercial men and the members of the learned professions were less attached to the constitution and the laws than their fellow citizens: In this

try is by the constitution of the United States placed at the disposal of the President who is commander in chief of the land and naval forces, and of the militia when called into actual service. The law could make no other disposition of the volunteer corps; and the objection was pointed against any military establishment of any sort: Its basis was a distrust of the President as one of the constituted authorities of the country. But after having heard the gentleman denounce all, who are able to equip themselves for service, as unfit to be trusted with the defence of the country, it was not surprizing to hear him denounce the President as unfit to be trusted with the conduct of this defence.

For himself, Mr. Sitgreaves could discover in these objections nothing but the spirit of determined undistinguishing opposition: It must be remembered, when the house was engaged in the discussion of measures for maritime defence, the gentlemen who opposed those measures told us they would agree to any propositions which should be calculated for the defence of the *territory* of the United States; yet now, when it is proposed to prepare for the defence of the territory, the promise is forgotten or abandoned, and we are encountered with as many objections, and difficulties, and embarrassments as before. When it is proposed to raise regular troops, we are threatened with the expence; and when it is proposed to call into service a body of volunteers, who will save to the country the expence of equipments, of bounty, and various other charges which are incident to the raising of a regular army, we are told that this saving is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and that it is arming one portion of the citizens against the rest—His colleague is neither willing to pay for a navy, nor an army, nor to trust the defence of the country to its own citizens. He denounces the rich as dangerous, and he will not pay those who are unable to equip themselves. All the terrors of a standing army are conjured up to prevent an embodying of the citizens, while in the same breath he concedes expressly, that a standing army cannot yet be a cause of alarm, and that America, secure in her attachment to law and liberty, would as yet have nothing to apprehend from one—It was for his colleague to reconcile such parodoxes—it was for the committee to determine on the success with which they had been urged.

Mr. OTIS said, he was extremely affected, though not much surprized, at the opposition made to this section of the bill. The Constitution of this country, in which all had been taught to confide, as the great security to our rights, is upon all occasions introduced as a stumbling block in the discussions of this House, and instead of forming any safe rule of conduct, it proves a mere cobweb, a mere jargon of political maxims, and is the foundation of sophisms in almost every debate.

What is the objections of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to this section of the bill? It is, if he understood him rightly, that these volunteers partake in some measure of the qualities of militia, and, in others, of a standing army, and in some others differ from either, and that if the section was agreed to as it stands, every constitutional provision with respect to the appointment of militia officers will be violated. An answer had already been given, which he thought plain and conclusive, viz. that these volunteers will not come under the denomination of militia, but of the standing army. The striking characteristic difference is this, that militia are bound to serve by the laws of the country, without any respect to private consent, and the volunteers will be bound only by contract; they will consist only of those who come forward to defend their country. As far as relates to the constitutional objection, therefore, there is an end of it. Indeed, gentlemen themselves did not seem much to rely upon it.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania says, that every constitutional provision respecting the militia may be evaded, if these volunteer corps are thus admitted into the service, and the whole body of militia may become volunteers, and those volunteers form an immense standing army, under the command of the President of the United States, which might overturn the rights and liberties of the people of this country. There could be no question that every institution might be abused. No doubt this House might at any time vote to raise an army equal to all the militia, continue it in force longer than the Constitution has directed, and consume all the resources of the community in support of it; but because Congress possesses this sovereign power, does it follow that they will abuse it? The case stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is an extreme case, and therefore ought to form no objection to this measure. The whole subject is under consideration—the number may be limited, or the time restricted, without affecting the general principle of the bill; and it is only to answer especial purpose that the gentleman confied his arguments to particular clauses of it. It was stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that no possible advantage could be derived from the plan proposed by this section, but that many inconveniencies may arise from it. He says no advantage can result from it, because there are many volunteer corps in the militia which want filling up, and that these young men might enter into them, and the President would then accept them in the form of militia. In answer to this, he would ask the gentleman what he would do in those states where there are no volunteer corps, and consequently none of these vacancies? And so far from this kind of corps existing in all the states, they are in some of them very much discountenanced, and he did not understand that corps of this kind had received any kind of sanction from the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. He himself believed that many advantages would be derived to the country from the acceptance of the service of these young men. The flower of our Youth, taken from all classes and professions, being ready at a moment's warning to defend the country, must prove the most effectual and cheap security we can possibly have against any attack which may be made upon us.—Emulous of out-doing each other in discipline, a military fervor will be excited in the country which could not be raised by means of the militia system alone, and they will be ready to repel invasion, or to engage in any other service which the public safety may require. And if nobody else did it, he would move to strike out the clause restricting the use of these volunteers to the state in which they reside, or in an adjoining state.

But, in order to alarm the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania had called these Youth an association of wealthy armed individuals; but Mr. O. hoped the committee would not be alarmed by sounds. It would doubtless be a military association. So is the militia of the country. But we stand in need of the assistance of these brave Youth, and instead of being frowned upon, their association ought to be cherished and encouraged. Does not the militia, said Mr. O. consist of citizens who arm themselves? It certainly does—therefore no proof of wealth results from this, for every soldier in the militia is as much a man of wealth as a volunteer of the corps proposed to be raised. Yet the idea of the opulence of these individuals had been held out in order to make this institution odious.

But did the gentleman suppose that none but the sons of the wealthy will turn out in defence of their country? Does he consider himself as the protector of the poor, or their enemy—does he mean, by saying this, to satyrize or to panegyrize them? His own idea was, that citizens of all descriptions, yeomanry, manufacturers and tradesmen, would come forward and join these defenders of their country.

But it is said there is no limitation to this bill; that the Executive may accept or reject whom he pleases. Does not the President do the same at present, through the medium of recruiting officers? And could this be conceived a dangerous power? Certainly not, as he could have no rule but this, to accept of all who are willing and able to serve their country.

But it is alledged that this force will be a formidable standing army. Here again sounds are to intimidate us. He never heard that a standing army was dangerous to the liberties of a country except in time of peace, and that when an army is made up, not of citizens, but of the banditti of the community. But we are not now in a state of peace, but of actual war. It is true the country is not invaded, but he believed a long period would not elapse before an invasion takes place, when it might be too late to raise a body of men for our defence. He hoped, therefore, the President would have authority to accept of the service of these young men, who, being taken from the bosom of their families and friends, could not be supposed to form an army dangerous to the liberties of the country; nor did he think insinuations of this kind ought to be urged.

Mr. O. remarked, that when he said we are in actual war, he did not speak figuratively, but literally. War is not declared, but it is made upon us, and it is our duty to defend ourselves against it. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania had said, that the French will not invade us, and without that there can be no war. He said it was not their interest, and if it were that it was not in the power of the French to invade us with any formidable force; that they have every thing but money, but without that it was impossible for them to come over and invade us—Mr. O. thought this a good reason why they should attempt an invasion of this country. After having desolated Europe, and laid it under contribution, he supposed it would be no difficult thing to induce a belief in their soldiers that they might find in our banks, and amongst our opulent citizens, a supply of money. Nor was it money alone which they wanted, property of any kind would be welcome. He therefore thought it highly probable, that the ships and troops preparing against another country, when they shall either have failed or succeeded in their enterprize, may be destined for our shores. It became us, therefore, to make the best defence we could.

But it was said, that these young men would not march to fight, or enlist for any time. This was another reproach against them which was unwarranted. We have seen, said he, some of the young men of Philadelphia, and from other parts of the country, embody themselves as volunteers, and go upon a very unpleasant and dangerous expedition, against the western insurgents; and whenever an occasion shall again occur, he doubted not they would again be willing to march in their country's service, provided the legislature will take strong ground and afford them countenance. But if they see Congress are lulled to sleep, they will very naturally say, "since Congress is unwilling to take active measures, it is in vain for us to come forward," and they will lose that spirit of ardour which now animates them. It will give place to a repose that has proved fatal to every country which has given way to it, and which, in his opinion, if not prevented, will terminate in the destruction of this country.

But he would wish the gentleman from Pennsylvania, or some other gentlemen who are opposed to this, and who have been pretty generally opposed to every measure of defence, would say what substitute they propose in place of this measure. After a procrastinated session of more than six months, when every man out of these walls is impressed with the danger of our situation, it was surely necessary to provide for some defence of the territory of the union. They say they will not have a navy, because we are not adequate to the expence; they agree to a few vessels. If you will not have a navy, will you have an army? No, it is answered, not a standing army, because it is dangerous to liberty and expensive. Will you have a standing army which shall cost nothing? No, because that will be unconstitutional. We will agree to a little expence to fortify our ports and harbours; to a few arms and a small quantity of ammunition; but farther than this we will not go. We will rely upon the militia. If this, Mr. O. said, was the determination of gentlemen there was no occasion for Congress to have met and debated six months and finally to tell the people what they could do without our advice. "You must rely upon your militia for defence." He wished, therefore, instead of shrinking from representations of this kind, and testifying resentment, instead of saying they have been and are willing to defend the country they would be pleased to say by what system they propose to do it.

Mr. O. believed this country to be in a very hazardous situation. He believed we should see a day more big with danger than we have ever yet seen, and it would be prudent to guard against it before it comes. In England and Ireland volunteer corps are greatly to be depended upon for the defence of those countries in the present time of danger; and if in those countries, which gentlemen call despotic countries, they depend upon their volunteers, ought not we to have greater confidence in them in this country, where citizens fight for every thing dear to man, and where if we make any change in our government, it must be an exchange of a free for a despotic system of government. We see, said he, an irruption in Europe more to be dreaded than the irruption of the Goths and Vandals; we see not only ancient establishments, and thrones and crowns thrown down, but every thing great and good destroyed. And may not our country meet with a similar fate? May not the same means which have been employed in other countries, meet with the same success here? They will, except that we resolve they shall not. He could not help wishing that the old members of Congress of 1776 were now in their places, or that those of them whose spirits are gone to receive their reward had left their mantles behind them. But he was afraid that the conduct of gentlemen at this session would prove that the present Congress had degenerated from the patriotism of their predecessors and were certainly not entitled to the blessings of their country.

(To be continued.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 19th May, '98.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of this borough and vicinity, assembled at the Court-House, in pursuance of notification in the Carlisle Gazette, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the state of public affairs;

JAMES MCCORMICK, *esq. chief burgess, was appointed chairman, and*

JAMES DUNCAN, *secretary.*

The following resolutions being laid before the meeting were unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the present alarming aspect of our national affairs is a solemn call to all the citizens of these United States, to make a most decided and explicit declaration of their sentiments, not only for the support of the Executive, but to manifest to the world, that when our essential interests are in question, we are not a *divided* people.

Resolved, That we hold the independence of our nation, purchased at a vast expence of blood and treasure, to be the first of blessings; which were we tamely to surrender, we should become a contemptible and degraded people.

Resolved, That the unfriendly dispositions and conduct of those with whom we wished to continue in perpetual amity, and their menaces and most unreasonable demands, have justly excited the most painful sensations in every American bosom, and rendered a recourse to the means of self-defence absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That while we admire the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of the President of the United States, uniformly manifested through the course of a long and useful life, we highly approve of the measures that have been pursued for effecting a reconciliation with France, as detailed in the communication of the instructions to and dispatches from our Envoys, preventing the calamities of war, and maintaining our dignity and independence: And that we cannot but view the refusal to acknowledge and amicably treat with those Envoys, as a conduct utterly inconsistent with that justice and friendship we had a right to expect.

Resolved, That taking into view the depredations wantonly committed on our commerce, with many other unequivocal expressions of enmity; and placing full confidence in our Executive and Legislative Bodies, we will zealously concur with our Fellow-Citizens throughout the Union, in the support of all those measures that may be necessary to secure our peace, liberty and independence.

Resolved, That we view with indignation every attempt, from whatever quarter, to sow fatal divisions among the people of America, and to alienate their affections from the government of their choice; and consider every insult offered to the rulers or representatives of the people, as an insult to the people themselves, which ought to be resented accordingly. And at the same time we solemnly declare it as our opinion, that whatever differences may have subsisted among ourselves, as to the best measures to be pursued from time to time, for the security of freedom and public happiness; there cannot be any difference in sentiment, or opposition in measures, when our national existence and independence, and our right of self defence and self-government, shall at any time be called in question.

Resolved, That general William Irvine, Dr. Samuel A. McCoskry, Samuel Postlethwait, esq. Mr. Joseph Pierce and James Duncan, esq. be a committee to prepare an address to the President conformably to the foregoing resolves, and lay it before this meeting for their approbation.

The Committee appointed to prepare an address to the President of the United States, after retiring for a short time, returned and reported an address, which being twice read was unimously approved of by the meeting, and ordered to be signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary, and transmitted together with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, to the Senators in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, to be presented to the President.

Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting,

JAMES MCCORMICK, *chairman,*

Attest. JAMES DUNCAN, *secretary.*

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

While the citizens of America, in every part of the Union, are addressing you with expressions of affection and tenders of their services, at this most important crisis; we, the inhabitants of Carlisle and its vicinity, inspired by the same love of our country, and attachment to its best interests, desire also to express our sentiments respecting the affairs of our nation, with becoming freedom. Inheriting liberty as a birthright, and rising above the degrading spirit of colonial dependence, we not only have a character already established as freemen and defenders of our country, but we are resolved to maintain that character at every hazard.

Under a government of our own choice, and the auspices of a wise and just administration, we have enjoyed for a number of years as great a share of national prosperity and happiness, as has perhaps ever fallen to the lot of any people. Having established a free government, on the solid basis of the general will, we could not but grant that other nations had a right to regulate and manage their own internal concerns in like manner. In their endeavors to this end, we conceived we ought not to interfere, and we wished to enjoy the blessings of neutrality and peace; discharging at the same time all the obligations we might be under to any European power with the utmost good faith and impartiality.

The measures that have been pursued by the Executive from time to time, to maintain such a state of thing, and to preserve us from the evils of war and national degradation, have met and still meet with our hearty approbation. The appointment of Envoys extraordinary, for the adjustment of all our differences with France and the ample powers with which they were vested for this end, manifested the sincerest disposition for peace and justice, and the happiness of both nations; nor can we consider the treatment which those Envoys have received, the demands that have been made of us, and the threats denounced against us, if we will not comply with their wishes, without feeling as Americans ought to feel, and resolving that we will cheerfully concur in the support of all measures which shall appear necessary for the national defence, and the maintenance of that free dom and independence which we hold most dear.

While we join with you in humbly soliciting the smiles of Divine Providence on our national affairs, and the blessings of genuine freedom, accept, Sir, of our sincere prayers for your personal happiness.

Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting,

JAMES MCCORMICK, *chairman,*

Attest JAMES DUNCAN, *secretary.*

To the citizens of the Borough of Carlisle and its vicinity in the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

Nothing could be more obliging to me or faithful to the public than the unanimous resolutions and address of the citizens of Carlisle of the 19 May which have been presented to me by one of of your Senators in Congress; Mr. Bingham.

When you declare your resolution to maintain your established character, as Freemen and Members of an Independent nation, as your birthright, the world will applaud your wisdom, as well as virtue. When you acknowledge that under a government of your choice, and the auspices of a wise and just administration, you have enjoyed as great a share of national prosperity and happiness, as has perhaps ever fallen to the lot of any people, you do great honor to your government. Nevertheless, I presume there is not a city or a village in the Sixteen States that can contradict you, if there is one, I hope it will assemble and declare it.

When you acknowledge the right of nations to regulate their own internal concerns, on the solid basis of the general will, you recognize one of the highest prerogatives of man. Like all other prerogatives however, it ought always to be exerted with wisdom and integrity for the general good; never for the purposes of private ambition, party views or foreign intrigues.

When you approve the measures of the general government you deserve its thanks—and your feelings of the unworthy return of insults and menaces are the feelings of nature approved by reason and justified by the public voice.

In your humble supplications for the smiles of Providence, on our national affairs and the blessings of genuine freedom, you will be joined by all good men. Your prayers for my personal happiness are most affecting to me.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 29th, 1798.

WILMINGTON, (N C.) 11th MAY, '98.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, regularly and legally convened by Joshua J. Wright, magistrate of police.

Resolved unanimously, That it is proper and necessary at this time to prepare an address to the executive of the United States in approbation of the measures of government, as they relate to the present unhappy differences with the republic of France.

Resolved, That George Hooper, Amariah Joulin and Edward Jones, be a committee to draft an address to the foregoing effect; and that they report the same to-morrow at 12 o'clock, till which time the meeting is adjourned.

MAY 12th, 1798.

At a full meeting of the inhabitants of the town, the committee appointed to form an address to the President of the United States, made their report which being read paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously agreed to and resolved that the same be certified by the magistrate of police. and by him forwarded to our senators in congress, requesting them to present the same to the President.

Attest JAMES W. WALKER,
Clerk to the town meeting
JOSEPH G. WRIGHT,
Magistrate of Police.

TO JOHN ADAMS, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The address of the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington.

SIR,

WE, the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, legally convened together, feel it to be our incumbent duty to address you at this very important crisis of the affairs of the United States in relation to the French republic.

Permit us to assure you, that we view with entire approbation the advances made by the executive authority of our own government to that of France, for an honorable and equitable adjustment of all differences between the two republics.

We do not affect to conceal that from a seeming congeniality of sentiment respecting civil liberty, and from the consideration that they were engaged with America in the conflict that terminated in her independence: we entertained a partiality and friendship for the people of France, so long as the establishment of a free and equal government appeared to be the virtuous object of their pursuit.

We lament therefore, that those advances instead of being reciprocated in the manner that from their great candor and liberality, might reasonably have been expected (and which for the interests of both nations was devoutly to be wished) were repelled with indignity and contempt; and that it has become too evident that principles replete with danger to this country actuate the conduct of the present French government.

It must now be manifest to the world, that the unexampled moderation and forbearance of the government of the United States have served only to excite to new aggressions on the part of France, and that no other alternative remains as a choice for the former, than concession which would degrade our character as a nation, and sap the foundation of its independency—or to resort to those defensive measures which the spirit of the people and the resources with which God has blessed us, enable us to call (and we trust successfully) into operation.

Appreciating the advantages of peace, and contrasting with them the calamities incidental to an opposite state of things, we deprecate the approach of war, but still we do not hesitate to declare that if that extremity unavoidably becomes the final resort, all the exertions that should be expected in so just a cause from men animated by an ardent love for their country, and resolute to assert its rights and support its government, may be depended on from us.

The annals of our country afford ample testimony of the zeal with which your talents and patriotism have been uniformly exerted in its service ever since it assumed an independent situation. Your conduct in the discharge of the duties of the high station you now fill, reflects new lustre on your character, and dignity upon the government over which you preside.

Thoroughly persuaded, therefore, that it will be the great object of your administration to promote the safety, honor and prosperity of our common country, we humbly implore the blessing of the supreme being upon your endeavors, and that you may experience his peculiar care and providence.

Unanimously agreed to in town meeting.

JOSEPH G. WRIGHT,
Magistrate of Police.

ANSWER.

To the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR address, unanimously adopted, at a meeting legally convened, has been presented to me by your senators in congress, Mr. Martin and Mr. Bloodworth.

An assurance from the city of Wilmington, that you view with entire approbation, the advances made by the executive authority of your government to that of France, for an honorable and equitable adjustment of all differences between the two republics, is of high value to me, and affords a convincing proof that Americans think and feel alike on great and essential objects, in all parts of the union.

The friendship you entertained for the people of France, from a seeming congeniality of sentiment respecting civil liberty, and from the consideration that they were engaged with America in the conflict that terminated in our independence, so long as the establishment of a free and equal government appeared to be the virtuous object of their pursuit; far from being a reproach, was honorable to the disposition of your hearts.

The repulsion of our advances, candid, liberal and conciliatory, as all the impartial world will pronounce them, has indeed made it too evident, that principles replete with danger to this country, and to all others, actuate the conduct of the present French government.

It is also manifest to the world, that the unexampled moderation of America, has served only to excite new aggressions. Your declaration, that when the extremity of war becomes the final resort, all the exertions, that should be exercised in so just a cause, from men, animated by an ardent love of their country; and resolution to assert its rights and support its government, may be depended upon, will be satisfactory to every branch of the government, and highly pleasing to all your fellow citizens.

The testimony of the citizens of Wilmington, to my zeal, and industry, in the public service, is very dear to me; and your petitions for the blessings of the supreme being on my endeavors, and that I may experience his peculiar care and providence, can be answered only by supplications on my part, for your country, yourselves, and your posterity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 31st, '98.

At a general meeting of the Citizens of Albany, held at the City-Hall, on Wednesday the 16th day of May, 1798, to take into consideration the alarming state of this country;

ABRAHAM TEN BROECK, Esquire, in the Chair;

Resolved unanimously, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is our duty as good citizens, when a foreign nation confidently asserts that the American people are divided from their government, publicly to declare our sentiments to our Rulers on that momentous subject.

Resolved unanimously, That we entirely approve of the conduct of the President of the United States towards the French Republic, at this alarming crisis.

Resolved unanimously, That although we deprecate the calamities of war, we feel persuaded that every proper overture has been made by our government to avert it; and therefore we will support, with spirit and fortitude, the measures which shall be adopted to vindicate our national honor and independence.

Resolved unanimously, That we will expose to the detestation of our fellow-citizens, the perfidy of all those who, in our present critical situation, endeavor either to retard or frustrate the exertions of government to repel the invasion of the neutrality and sovereign rights of the United States.

Resolved, That Abraham Vanbechten, Samuel Stringer, Enoch Leonard, William P. Beers, Charles R. Webster. Henry I. Bogart, Jacob Blucker, junior, Hunloke Woodruff, Rensselaer Westerlo, Direck Ten Broeck, Luther Trowbridge, and Lucas Van Veghten, be a Committee to prepare an address to the President, expressive of the sentiments conveyed by the foregoing resolutions, and cause the same to be subscribed as generally as possible by the citizens of Albany, and to forward it without delay, together with a true copy of the preceding resolutions, to our Representative in Congress, to be delivered to the President.

A. T. BROECK, Chairman.

JER. LANSINGH, Secretary.

TO JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the citizens of Albany, having a lively sense of the danger with which our country is threatened by a foreign nation, beg leave to communicate to you our entire approbation of your conduct at this critical period, and to assure you of our sincere disposition to support, with zeal and firmness, whatever measures the government of the United States deem necessary to vindicate and maintain our national honor and independence.

The moderation which this country has uniformly manifested towards the French Republic, notwithstanding its repeated and unprovoked aggressions on our neutral and sovereign rights, is an incontestable proof of our ardent solicitude to cultivate peace. But there is a point beyond which even the blessings of peace cannot be sought without servility—That point has been recently fixed between France and America by the insolent demands made upon us, demands which we cannot submit to without prostrating our independence and sacrificing our best interests.

The presumptuous hope, announced by the agents of the Republic to our Envoys Extraordinary, that the American people are divided from their government, indicates that a perfidious attachment to the cause of France, lurks amongst us. The fallacy of this hope it is equally our duty and our interest to expose. We therefore solemnly pledge ourselves, in the most unequivocal manner, to sustain, with energy, the constituted authorities of our country, against all the machinations of its enemies, whether foreign or domestic.

Accept, Sir, of our best wishes that a gracious Providence may long preserve your precious life, and continue to direct your administration, and that when the measure of your days shall be filled, you may receive the glorious reward that is due to eminent virtue and patriotism.

(Signed by 765 persons.)

Albany, May 16, 1798.

To the Citizens of Albany, in the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE address of the citizens of Albany, has been presented to me by their Representative in Congress, Mr. Glen.

I could not look over the long roll of respectable subscribers, without the sentiments of gratitude, esteem and respect.

The lively sense of the danger, you express, with which our country is threatened by a foreign nation, is, as well-founded, as your approbation of my conduct at this critical period, and your sincere disposition to support, with zeal and firmness, whatever measures the government of the United States shall deem necessary, to vindicate and maintain, our national honor and independence, are agreeable to me, and satisfactory to the public.

The moderation of this country towards the French Republic is almost without example; it would not, certainly, have been so long continued, towards any other nation in the world—it is not only a proof of our desire of peace, but of our particular attachment to France.

There is indeed a point, beyond which a love of peace, and friendship to France, cannot be indulged without servility.

Although the French government appears to have adopted against us the most perfect system of hostility in their power, it is not for me to say how long we shall shae-

kle ourſelves, by reſerves of friendſhip to them.

That a perfidious attachment to France, lurks among us, is moſt certain. We may however conſole ourſelves, at this time, that it contaminates very few native Americans, and I ſhould hope not many naturalized ſtrangers. Pledges like yours will ſoon reduce the number of both.

Your kind wiſhes, that a gracious Providence may preſerve my life and direct my adminiſtration, are too affecting to be anſwered by me, but by prayers for the Citizens of Albany and their poſterity forever.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1798.

Lateſt Foreign News.

PARIS, March 29.

The Berneſe, we underſtand, have ſubmitted to the following conditions: "The city of Berne is to maintain 4000 French foot, and 1000 horſe; the inhabitants of the city, as well as the country people, are to be diſarmed; the arſenal is to be given up to the diſpoſal of the French army; a proviſional national aſſembly is to be ſubſtituted in the ſtead of the former regency; and the Helvetic conſtitution received from Paris, is to be accepted."

STRASBURGH, March 14.

The French have found in the arſenal at Berne 2000 pieces of cannon, and a great number of muſquets. We are curious to hear what will become of the millions of coined and uncoined gold and ſilver, of which the treaſures of Berne conſiſted.

An hundred and forty four thouſand ducats is the ſum demanded by the French from the king of Naples for the horſes, one of which ſhould have been annually preſented to the Pope. They alſo demand the ſurrender of Cardinal York, and the archives of the Inquiſition, removed from Rome a few days before their arrival in that city. They have taken poſſeſſion of all the valuables in the Portugueſe church at Rome in the name of the republic.

The loſs of the Swiſs in different engagements ſince the 1ſt inſt. is eſtimated at 7000 among whom are about 400 women. The Swiſs fought with a bravery worthy of their anceſtors; many of them refuſed to accept quarter, and others ruſhed to the cannons mouths to prevent their advancing. As the Swiſs troops, notwithſtanding their obſtinate reſiſtance, were conſtantly turned by the French cavalry and flying artillery, they ſuſpected that they were betrayed by their officers, whoſe diſpoſitions were far exceeded by thoſe of the French Generals.

Dr. Blair, the celebrated Author of the Sermons, &c. has given 100l. towards the national defence.

An account was yeſterday received in town, that the Stag cutter of 14 guns, lieut. Worth, ſtationed off Cadiz, has captured a very large Spaniſh ſhip of about 600 tons burden, bound from Manillas to Cadiz, laden with a valuable cargo, beſides a large quantity of money; the whole ſuppoſed to be worth upward of 100,000l. When the letters came away, ſhe was under eſcort of five ſail of the line, bound to Gibraltar.

Some great political ſhock is expected ſoon to take place in Spain: the clergy in general expreſs much alarm ſince the Pope has been driven from Rome; even in Portugal, the Eccleſiaſtics are not without their fears of ſome ſudden change.

April 11.

The French have 100,000 men at and within fifty miles of Breſt. Their naval force there is not very formidable; their only hope of ſucceſs, therefore, if they ſend an expedition to ſea, muſt be to elude the vigilance of our fleets.

The French directory has tranſmitted to count Cobenzel, by a ſpecial meſſenger, a watch richly ſet with diamonds, and a watch-chain entirely covered with precious ſtones, valued at 60,000 guilders; and to his ſecretary a preſent valued at 500 Louis-d'ors.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday, March 24.

The lord chancellor took the woolſack about four, and their lordſhips ſhortly afterwards adjourned to robe, preparatory to the reception of his excellency the lord lieutenant, who came down to the houſe in the uſual ſtate; and being ſeated on the throne, the commons were ſent for, and ſhortly afterwards attended, with their ſpeaker, at the bar, who addreſſed his excellency in the following ſpeech:

"May it pleaſe your excellency,

"Large as the ſupplies of the laſt ſeſſion were beyond all former grants, theſe which the commons now offer to his majeſty are not inferior; they go to the fulleſt extent of every ſervice propoſed by government, and are given with an unanimity and zeal which marks the unalterable determination of this kingdom to ſtand or fall with Great-Britain, and ſhows that our vigor riſes as the vaunting menaces of the enemy increaſe.

"With the ſame unanimity we have voted the maintenance of an army far greater than was ever kept up by this kingdom during any preceding war; and we have continued to them the augmentation of pay which was granted by the laſt parliament, and which your excellency did juſtly ſtate to that parliament to be a ſeaſonable and honorable acknowledgment on their part of the ſtedfaſtneſs and loyalty of the army; the preſent parliament feels the ſame ſentiments towards them. Repeated experience of the order and alacrity which they have ſhewn on every occaſion that has offered confirms his majeſty's faithful commons in thoſe ſentiments and we join moſt cordially with his majeſty in his firm reliance on the valour of his regular and militia forces in this kingdom, which his majeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs in his gracious anſwer to our addreſs this ſeſſion.

"While the courage, the vigour, and the diſcipline of thoſe forces muſt render them formidable to the Enemy & enſure his defeat, ſhould he be deſperate enough to attempt invaſion, their zeal, and that of the Yeomen, to cut down Rebellion, to cruſh Inſurrection, and to aſſiſt the Executive Power in protecting the loyal, the innocent and well diſpoſed, affords the moſt convincing proof of their ardent and unſhakeable attachment to the beſt Sovereign and beſt Conſtitution that ever bleſſed a free and happy People. We are free—and we will not tamely give up our happineſs. The loyal ſpirit of the Nation is able to cruſh Rebellion to atoms. wherever it ſhall dare to ſhow itſelf; and with the firmneſs which ſo ſtrongly marks your Excellency's character, with the conſtant ſucceſs which has attended every vigorous meaſure that neceſſity has called on your Excellency to adopt, we have nothing to fear. We have, indeed to lament the traiterous conſpiracies that ſtill continue, and that any men can be found in the land, ſo loſt to every ſenſe of patriotiſm, of humanity, of duty to themſelves, their Country, and their God, as to degrade the Nation and the name of Iriſhmen, by acts of ingratitude, barbarity and aſſaſſination, which would debaſe a ſavage—acts which call for the heavy hand of juſtice, and which the ordinary power of the laws has proved inadequate to prevent the melancholy and frequent repetition of.

"But while we lament ſuch a mortifying calamity, we have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing how little its malignant influence, or the effort of an exaſperated and revengeful Enemy, have affected our commercial proſperity.

"Notwithſtanding the largeneſs of the ſupplies, we have continued the uſual bounties and encouragements to the trade, the agriculture, and the manufactures of the Kingdom; and we ſee, with ſincere gratification, the deſirable effects of thoſe encouragements in the great increaſe of trade during the War, in the general confidence which attends private as well as public credit; in the unuſual plenty which our agriculture ſupplies, and in the proſperous ſtate of all our manufactures, but moſt particularly the great ſtaple the linen."

Mr. Speaker then preſented the Bills, to which his Excellency was pleaſed to declare the Royal aſſent.

LONDON, April 9.

About 4 o'clock this morning juſt as this paper was at preſs we received Paris Journals to the 5th inſt.

The elections proceed with rapidity in the Primary Aſſemblies. Diſſentions are however apparent; but the influence of the Directory is ſtill ſuperior to every oppoſition. Some conſpiracies have been detected, and all goes on as uſual.

Faypoult, Florent, Monge and Daunou, Commiſſioners of the Executive Directory at Rome, have lately written to the Commiſſioners of the Executive Directory at Paris, ſtating, that the Roman republic, by the proclamation of its laws, and the acceptance by the people of the new Conſtitution, has exerciſed the greateſt act of its power; and that there ſhall be held "The Feaſt of the Sovereignty of the People." The other part of the letter contains encomiums on the Directory.

Letters from Peterſburgh announce troubles in that capital.

A letter from Hamburgh, March 15, ſtates, that the health of the Emperor is ſo much weakened, that the phyſicians fear he cannot ſurvive more than ſix months. Some adviſe him to repair to Piſa, not only for the ſake of the waters, but to breathe better air The Archduke Charles, during the abſence of his brother, will, it is ſuppoſed, have the care of the Government; but it appears that this arrangement has not been made with the conſent of the Empreſs, who, with her partizans, has pretenſions to this honour.

From Oſtend, it is ſtated, that all the Engliſh who reſide there have been put in a ſtate of arreſt in their own houſes. The American agent has not been excepted.

The Executive Directory, on the 31ſt ult. reflecting on the reports which have been addreſſed to it by the Miniſter of Marine and Colonies, during his reſidence at Breſt, and conſidering that the want of concert in the operations of the army and navy deſtined againſt England, has been the means of retarding the expedition, decrees as follows:—

1. That Gen. Buonaparte ſhall proceed to Breſt in the courſe of the preſent decade to take upon him the command of the army of England.

2. He is charged with the direction of all the forces by land and ſea, deſtined on the expedition againſt England.

3. The preſent decree ſhall not be printed.

The Miniſters of War and Marine are charged with its execution

(Signed) MERLIN, Preſident.
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

The Toulon fleet, conſiſting of 30 ſail is reported to be at ſea.

A letter from a gentleman on board his Majeſty's ſhip Triton, of 32 guns, captain Gore, cruiſing off the French coaſt, dated the 3d of April, ſays—"We yeſterday looked into Breſt, and counted ſeventeen pendants flying on board ſhips in the road, fifteen of which were ſhips of the line. the others frigates and corvettes. They all have their ſails bent, and appear quite ready for ſea.—We ſtood ſo cloſe in that ſeveral bomb ſhells were thrown at us from the batteries but did us no damage."

DUBLIN, April 5.

Letters were yeſterday received in town from Kil'aloe (county Clare) which ſtate, that a party of yeomanry, had on Saturday laſt killed twelve inſurgents in that neighborhood. The fact is fully authenticated by perſons of the higheſt reſpectability. The only particulars which we have heard are, that a band of armed ruffians aſſaulted all the perſons who were coming out of church after having attended divine ſervice. The clergyman, a moſt worthy and eſteemed gentleman, was alſo attacked, and to eſcape aſſaſſination, fled to a bog, where breaſt deep in water, he was fired on by the aſſaſſins. A party of yeomanry were fortunately paſſing by the church at that time, and being informed of his danger, flew to his aſſiſtance, killed twelve of the aſſaſſins on the ſpot, whoſe bodies were found, and wounded many more. They took no priſoners.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *June 4.*

Died, this morning, at his lodgings in this city, NATHAN BRYAN, Eſq. one of the Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, from the ſtate of North-Carolina.

DIED—On Saturday morning, the ſecond inſt. at Philadelphia, where ſhe had been brought to ſeek relief from a ſhort but moſt violent diſeaſe, Mrs. MARY WHARTON, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. H. Wharton. Any details of the good qualities of this moſt amiable woman, would be unintereſting to thoſe to whom ſhe was unknown; and no diſplay of her character can enhance it wherever ſhe was acquainted. The ſocial and religious duties were the familiar habits of her mind, ever alive to all the ſympathies and charities of human nature. To her neareſt connections her loſs is irreparable, with reſpect to this world; and no conſideration can ſoothe the bitterneſs of their regret, but an humble confidence that ſhe has happily entered into the joys of her Lord and Saviour, where, at the termination of their fleeting lives, they hope to be again united to her by thoſe everlaſting ties of heavenly love and tenderneſs, which the ſpirits of the juſt made perfect are forever exerciſing and experiencing at the righ hand of God.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, Tenneſſee, to his friend in this city, dated 16th May, 1798.

"The public opinion reſpecting the adminiſtration of the government, has lately much changed in favor of the adminiſtration—The French meaſures have diſguſted, inſulted and the united people in one ſentiment—the moſt clamorous democrats here are now ſilent, and the great maſs of the people are friends to the country—A few bad men in this State have miſled the people before, but now they are left without even a colouring for falſhood to reſt on, and the people begin to think and ſpeak for themſelves."

COMMUNICATION.

Our friend, Mr. Volney, announces the ſuſpenſion of the *tranſlation* of *the Ruins*.—We doubt not, however, from his well-known attachment to us, of his zealous endeavours to furniſh a compleat edition of the *original*.

HELP! OH! HELP!

We have it from good authority that a certain gentleman of high ſtation in our Government has written on to Virginia, "*earneſtly ſoliciting his partizans and all their influential men in his part of the country to exert themſelves to procure ſubſcriptions to the AURORA, or the paper muſt fall, many Subſcribers having lately withdrawn.* Strange Revolution!

Aurora about to ſet, to riſe no more!
Aurora, that roſe to profit all, ſhould fail to profit herſelf!

Cape Francois, 22d Floréal, 6th year, 11th May.

The general in chief entered the city of St. Marc the 19th inſt. His humanity, and faith of promiſes made them, have inſpired the inhabitants with an entire confidence in him, which has been manifeſted in a manner the moſt unequivocal, by their joy to ſee the tri-coloured flag waving on their walls. The general has given pleaſing ſatisfaction by announcing the intention of the French government not to puniſh ſuch of the culpable as did not take an active part with the Britiſh. The city is not deſtroyed, is full of people, and it is hoped will in a little time be reſtored to its former ſplendour.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Louiſa, Kane, Bourdeaux via Charleſton 7
Brig Beaver, Elliot, Savannah 7
Hannah, Gildea, Wilmington, N. C. 5

At the Fort.

Ship Thomas Chalkley, Clark, Surinam 15
Nath. Bayley, Campbell, C. N. Mole 10
Sch'r Thomas, Vanduym, C. N. Mole 10
Friendſhip, Odlin, do. 10
Minerva, Andeuille, do. 10
Phœbe, Howard, Havannah 15
Eliza, Shaw, Cape Francois 9

Came up from the Fort,

Snow Polly, Senkey, Jeremie
Schooner Experiment, Maxwell, St. Croix

Port-au-Prince and its dependencies were evacuated on the 9th ult.—On the 22d, a flag arrived at the Mole from that place, the purport of which was, to open an intercourſe between the two poſts. The Mole has been declared a free port. An expedition, ſaid to be againſt Aux-Cayes, was to ſail on the 25th.

A large fleet, ſuppoſed to be the American veſſels from Jeremie, were in ſight of the Mole, on the 23d. The Jaſon and her convoy arrived at the Mole from hence on the 26th of April. Brig Friendſhip, Arnold, had ſailed for New Orleans 8 days. The Star, Ariel, Aurora, Lively and Mary were at the Mole waiting orders.

Captain Cotter informs that there have been only two American veſſels carried into Porto Rico ſince the Jane ſailed, and that three privateers from that iſland are lately taken by the Britiſh; viz.

The Vengeance of 6 guns, fours & ſixes.
La Baudaine of 12 ſixes, and
Le Mutine, of 10 ſixes.

New-York, June 2.

ARRIVED. DAYS

Brig North Carolina, Harker, Liſbon 45
Bellona, Crocker, Savannah 6
Hunter, Tilford, Antigua
Schr. Hetty, ——, Tobago
Liberty, Taylor, Jean Rabel 13
Sloop Aurora, Bradbury, N Providence 11

A three-million galleon was lately ſent into Liſbon by one of St. Vincent's cruiſers.

Admiral Parker had ſailed to join St. Vincent.

Captain Tilford ſailed in company with the Engliſh W. I fleet of 250 ſail, and about 100 American veſſels, under convoy of the Alfred and 7 frigates.

New-London, May 30.

The ſloop William, George Chapman, from this port, bound to Martinico, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The ſloop ——, George Sidleman, maſter, of Norwich, was at St. Croix about the 1ſt inſt, had been taken by a Spaniſh privateer, off Demerara river, and carried into Oronoque river, where he was detained 10 months.

Extract of a letter from capt. John Callahan, of the brig Union, dated St. Martin's May 6, to Mr. T. Coit.

"I had the misfortune to be captured about three weeks ſince and brought in here. There are now 41 American veſſels, prizes in here—by the laſt accounts, there were 160 ſail at Guadaloupe; 25 at St. Euſtatia, between 60 and 70 at Porto Rico; and upwards of 100 ſail in Hiſpaniola—It would be intruding on your patience to relate all I have ſuffered this voyage. I have twice been taken by French privateers; the laſt was wholly manned with negroes and mulattoes, the outcaſts of human nature. They held a dagger at my breaſt, and robbed me of my watch, money, &c. If our government ſleep much longer, we are a ruined people; a little more lethargy, and all the means of maritime defence will be wreſted from us."

CHARLESTON, May 17.

The Britiſh frigate Thetis, capt. Cochran, anchored off our Bar the evening before the laſt; ſhe is laſt from New-Providence, and has cruiſed the laſt eight days between St. Auguſtine and this Bar, during which ſhe has captured four veſſels, viz.

The ſchr. Ranger, Booth, belonging to Meſſrs B. Booth & Co. of this port, from Havanna, loaded with ſugars.

The ſchooner Nancy, of Norfolk, from the Havanna, bound for Virginia, loaded with ſugars

The reaſon given for the above captures is, that they carried naval ſtores and contraband articles to the Havanna.

The Daniſh brig Three Friends, from the Havanna, bound to St. Thomas, cargo ſuppoſed to be enemy's property.

The Hamburgh brig Frederica, from the Havanna, with 1200 boxes ſugar on board; ſhe was on her voyage to Hamburgh, and was to call off here for orders. The reaſon for taking her is, that Hamburgh veſſels are not allowed, by the late orders of the king and council, to carry goods from a nation at war with Great-Britain, to any port but their own. This brig, we are informed, is to be ſent this morning to Halifax for trial.

The brig Aurora, Woodman, which arrived yeſterday from the Havanna, was brought to by the Thetis, and examined; her papers being ſuch as capt. Cochran approved of, he permitted her to proceed.

We underſtand that the collector has received a letter from an American ſeaman on board the ſhip Thetis, now off the bar, ſoliciting the releaſement of himſelf, and thirty American ſeamen, on board ſaid veſſel, who have protections granted them by the collectors of the United States, but which the captain of the Thetis would not even look at.

We likewiſe underſtand, that the collector has particularly intereſted himſelf in behalf of the ſaid American ſeamen, and has applied to the Britiſh conſul for the relief ſolicited.

May 21.

The Thetis Frigate, capt. Cochran, weighed anchor on Saturday afternoon, and ſtood for the Northward, it is ſaid that ſhe went in ſearch of a French brig and ſchooner, Privateers that ſhe had got intelligence of. Her departure is the higheſt favour that could be conferred on us by the Hon. Captain.

The brig John, capt. Tate, was boarded by the Thetis off the bar on Friday and detained until Saturday morning but upon an examination of her papers, and being ſatisfied of their clearneſs, ſhe was diſmiſſed. All the captains who have been overhauled by capt. Cochran, do him the juſtice to ſay that he was polite, and his treatment of them civil, but can this juſtify his anchoring veſſels bound into this port; can it juſtify the ſending of veſſels captured by him, to Halifax with a N. Eaſt wind.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhips Maria, captain Inglis, and Pacific, captain Kennedy, from London; they ſailed on the 18th of March, under convoy of the Britiſh 64, St. Albans.

SAVANNAH, May 8.

A duel was fought on Tueſday the 15th inſtant, near Jackſon Borough, between John Boyles, and William Bonne Mitchell, in which the former was wounded in the knee. We underſtand at the ſame time, that Charles Boyles and Dr. John Mitchell, alſo took a ſhot—but it ended in ſmoke.

The above parties were brothers againſt brothers.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

A Liſt of Blanks and Prizes.

167th Day's Drawing—February 5.

No.	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
1187		13457		31139		40 88	
2568	x	725		349		516	
4243		14226		431	20	669	x
373		15202	x	702		41048	x
418		974	x	909		294	x
5176	x	988		914		306	
434		16486		33716	x	418	x
741		17583		994		597	
6136		823		35131	x	637	
7230		18154		310		42125	
762		953		469		670	
8256		19004		728		43091	
280	x	506	x	791	x	150	
463	x	877		808		266	x
598		22522	x	961		351	
600		23080		36039		427	
726	x	877		215		930	
9276		24239	20	441		44316	x
782		581		471		519	x
10058		26651		759		45349	x
130	x	27956		910		857	x
530		28489	x	38259		46306	x
12017		29195		699		940	
331		237		39423		48415	x
737		883		634		49202	x

Sale of Real Eſtate,

On Thurſday evening next the 7th June at 7 o'clock in the evening at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, will be ſold at public auction,

A three Story Brick Houſe;

SITUATE on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet No. 31, between 2d and 3d ſtreets. The houſe is in compleat repair 20 feet Front and the lot extends 80 feet in depth with the privilege of an alley Piaza of 13 feet 9 inches by 11 feet, a large convenient kitchen of 20 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 6 inches and 2 ſtory high—over the kitchen is a handſome dining room. The fire inſurance on the premiſes is £8 0. extends to the 4th December 1799; the eſtate is ſubject to an annual payment of £5.—Poſſeſſion can be had in a very ſhort time, and ſecurity given (if required) to make the purchaſer a complete title—the terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in one or two years with intereſt and ſecurity.

FOOTMAN & Co auctioneers.

june 2 6ts

Macpherſon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

June 4th, 1798.

THE BLUES are to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of Exerciſe, at the Manage of the 1ſt Cavalry, Cheſnut, between Tenth and Eleventh ſtreets, TOMORROW MORNING weather permitting—The Roll will be called at a *quarter paſt five o'clock.*

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, pro tem.*

ARTILLERY BLUES.

AT a meeting of a number of the citizens of the city and liberties, at the houſe of George Hill, for the purpoſe of forming an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be attached to *Macpherſon's Blues*, Saturday evening, June 2d, 1798,

Reſolved,

THAT a Committee, conſiſting of ſix, be appointed to receive the ſignatures of ſuch perſons (to the Articles of Aſſociation) as are diſpoſed to join the ſaid Corps.

That the Committee meet on Wedneſday and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the houſe of George Hill, in order to confer and notify the applicants of their election.

That the following perſons be the Committee.

George Taylor, No. 4, Nicholſon's Court;
William Flintham, No. 15, Keys's alley, or New Street;
Richard Johns, No. 1, Oak ſtreet;
George Willing, No. 80, Walnut ſtreet;
John M'Cauley, No. 73, South Second ſtreet;
Theodore Meminger, No. 169, north Second ſt.

The Committee invite their fellow citizens to call upon them and enroll their names.

june 4.

THE COMMITTEE

OF THE

MILITARY ASSOCIATION—No. I.

WILL attend at Mr. George Yohe's, White Swan, Saſſafras ſtreet, on Monday, Wedneſdays and Friday evenings, in each week, from the hours of 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpoſe of receiving the ſignatures of thoſe who may wiſh to become members of that aſſociation. june 2.

First Light Infantry.

TO ſuch of the youth of this City who are deſirous to join a Uniform Corps, an opportunity now preſents itſelf for enrolling themſelves in the Light Infantry Company belonging to the Firſt Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. FRANCIS GURNEY.

Applications to be made at No. 6. Dock-ſtreet.

The Old Theatre

In South-ſtreet, will open this evening the 5th of June, with a ſpecies of entertainment, called

The Tablature; or

JUST IN TIME.

In Four Parts.

To which Mr. Chalmers reſpectfully invites his friends and the public.

Part 1ſt.

Poetic occaſional addreſs—*mr Chalmers* Sonata grand piano forte—*mr Carr.* Fortune and Folly, Recitation, *mr Chalmers.*

AMYNTOR, a paſtoral ballad, by *miſs Huntley*, compoſed by mr Taylor.

Part 2d,

THE FERVOR OF FREEDOM.

Addreſſed to Columbians—an epic recitation. *Mr Chalmers.*

"*Be mine tender paſſion!*"

From the Haunted Tower; compoſed by Storace—*by miſs Huntley.*

The Water Bottle, or a Cure for a Scold,

A comic recitation, by *mr Chalmers.*

Part 3d.

Song——*mr Wilmire.*

Sporting Clubs diſplayed—Remarks on acting—London Taylor and Mr Garrick, by *mr Chalmers.*

The Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms, from Artaxerxes, by *miſs Huntley.*

TOM KING, OR, MONSIEUR TONSON,

A comic Tale, by *mr Chalmers*

Hornpipe—by *mrs Rowſon.*

A new patriotic ſong, to the tune of Anacreon in Heaven, by *meſſrs Frederick & Wilmore.*

Part 4th,

Pantomimical Sketch.

THE WHIM;

Or, Harlequin's Animation

Harlequin, Mr. Chalmers	Clown, Mr Tully
Pantaloon, Mr. Rowſon	Columbine Mrs. Rowſon

The whole to conclude with "Hail Columbia," by Mr. Frederick, Mr. Wilmire and others.

The doors will be opened at ſix o'clock, and the curtain will riſe preciſely at ſeven,

Boxes one dollar, Pit half a dollar, Gallery quarter dollar,

Places, and tickets to be had of Mr. North at the Theatre; at Mr. B. Carr's muſical repoſitory, Market-ſtreet; Mr. Bradford, Front ſtreet; and of Mr. Chalmers, no 39, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

Weſt India Muſcovado quality, which he offers for ſale very low for caſh or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of Britiſh Dry Goods,

which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

june 5 dtf

FOR SALE,

On board the ſhip CLOTHIER, at Perot's Wharf

Excellent Cheſhire, and Double Glouceſter } CHEESE,

In fine order—— ALSO, a few Crates of

Queen's Ware,

Well aſſorted for Families.

june 4 §1w

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY

James Yard.

ALSO,

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price.

june 4 dtot

Macpherſon's Blues.

THOMAS SHARP, *Taylor,*

No. 52, South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the New Bank,

HAVING joined the above Corps, ſolicits the favors of his brother Soldiers.

N. B. He can furniſh them with Materials of the beſt quality. 3t june 1.

Macpherſon's Blues.

DOBBIN & ROBERTS, Taylors,

NO. 114, CHESNUT STREET,

Members of Macpherſon's Blues, ſolicit the patronage of their Brother Soldiers.

june 1 3t

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to attend a Lady, or take care of Children—would willingly go into the country, or to the ſea ſhore, as may be required. Apply to the Printer.

june 2. 3t

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. 6

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke, Formerly of London, and who left England for some part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply personally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage. Any information respecting the said Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfuliy received.
may 19 d1w

JOSEPH RICARDO,
OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.
All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.
James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31 4tawtf

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 *Spruce-street.*
may 17 §

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.
FLAGS AND DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr. G.
Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.
Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G.R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contrasting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*
State of Maryland, }
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

FOR SALE,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.
For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.
The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.
The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.
The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.
A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.
Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.
Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,
TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF
JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.
JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.
N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.
april 26 w&sam

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

Country Residence.
A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.
There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.
The Coach House and Stables are most excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.
For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.
WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife Jane Hodgkinson, have by mutual consent agreed to live separate and apart from each other from bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as by contract she is to support herself for the future, and I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting. SAMUEL HODGKINSON.
may 15. *3tsaw

Washington, Commissioners Office,
7th May, 1798.
THE Commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th of June next, for building in the City of Washington, one of the Executive Offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions:—148 feet in length, and 57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 30 inches: first story 23 inches; and second story 18 inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; same number on the second story; and in the roof 8 rooms, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of stock brick; the inside walls of hard burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far as they shew above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar free-stone; soles of windows, sills of doors and string course, of free stone. The house to be covered with cypress shingles; the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain, neat manner, of the best materials; six small rooms to be groined.
A plan and elevation of said building, and bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract; also, a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.
Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the board will proceed to contract with such person, as shall appear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms.
Per order of the Commissioners.
THOMAS MUNROE, *Clerk.*
may 11. 2awt20Je

Just Published,
By W. YOUNG, bookseller, Second-street, the corner of Chesnut-street,
THE WORKS OF JOHN NEWTON,
LONDON.
A new edition, in 9 vols price 7½ dols. neatly bound, containing letters of Omicron and Virgil, Cardiphonia, review of ecclesiastical history, sermons, messiah, letters to a wife, Olney hymns, and the life of Eliza Cunningham.—Each of these parts may be had separate, and such as have been supplied with W. Young's edition in 6 vols. may, by speedy application, be furnished with the 7th, 8th and 9th vols. at 2½ dols.

Also, lately Published.

	dols.
Baxter's Saint's Rest, abridged by Fawcett, 12mo at	1
Beveridge's private thoughts, 2 parts 12mo	75
Christian (the) Parent, 12mo	50
——(the) Remembrancer, 12mo	75
Christian world unmasked, do	62½
Dickenson's (of New-Jersey) familiar letters, 12mo	87½
Doddrige's rise and progress, 18mo	50 a 62½
——sermons on education, 12mo	44
——sermons to young persons, do	62½
——on regeneration, 18mo	81½
Davies sermons——2 vols 8vo	4
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms,	2 25
ditto 2 vols 8vo	2 50
a work highly admired by all who have had the advantage of perusing it.	
Hervey Aspasio vindicated, 12mo	75
Letters of certain Jews to Voltaire, 8vo	2
Walker's sermons, with Blair's life of the author, 2 vols 8vo	3
White's sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, 8vo	1 50
Wynperse on the true and eternal Godhead of our Lord Jesus Christ,	50 a 68
Sacred Biography, or the history of the Patriarchs, by H. Hunter, 3 vols 8vo	6

A large assortment of bibles, in folio, quarto, 12mo and pocket, at various prices.
A large allowance to wholesale purchasers.
Catalogues of books, with the prices of each book annexed, are delivered as aforesaid.
may 17 2awtw

HEALTH OFFICE.
Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.
Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.
Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth, upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.
By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
1aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

Baskenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

For Sale,
A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.
april 16 2awtf

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. §4w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftat
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. d2w 3aw2w

MAILS are now received from and sent to the following places every day Sundays excepted.

Alexandria, Va.	Havre de Grace, Md.
Baltimore, Md.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Bladensburg, Md.	Newark, N. J.
Boston, Ms.	New Haven, C.
Bristol, Pa.	New York, city.
Charleston, Md.	Princeton, N. J.
Chester, Pa.	Rahway, N. J.
Christiana, De.	Trenton, N. J.
Elizabethtown, N. J.	Washington, city.
Elkton, Md	Wilmington, D.
Georgetown, Ptk.	Woodbridge, N. J.

Mails from Winchester, Va. are made up every Thursday 7½ A. M. and Friday half an hour before sunset,
May 22, 1798. }
General Post Office. } eo6t

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, *South Front-street,*
HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from London, a quantity of Russia Goods, consisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.
They have also on hand India Nankeens, Lutestrings, and a variety of India Muslins.
may 23 d3w

30 Dollars Reward.
THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke open last night, and several pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a set figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No 58 *South Front-street.*
may 23 d2w

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 §

FOR SALE,
A Black Man,
WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15. §

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Attorney at Law.
HAS Removed to No. 127 Chesnut-street, where Titles to Real estates are examined and Briefs thereof and Conveyances of every kind, prepared. may 22 1aw3w

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, *Chesnut Street,*
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

FOR SALE,
THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.
An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Thomas St. John.
May 5 eodtf

FOR SALE.
A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.
As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.
The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 *Dock-street.*
may 16 §